



THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

THE FRONTIER MISSIONARY.
A memoir of the life of Rev. Jacob Bailey, Missionary at Pownallboro', Maine, &c. &c.

We have been deeply interested in the perusal of this work—not only on account of the narrative itself, but because it gives an historical account of scenes and transactions of olden time in our own neighborhood, and gives us facts and historical accounts which were new to us.

The work is an octavo of 365 pages, from the press of Ide & Dutton, of Boston, and was prepared by Rev. Wm. S. Bartlett, A. M., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass., with a preface by Rev. Bishop Burgess, of Gardiner.

It is the best history of early times on the Kennebec that we have yet met with.

The early settlement of the Kennebec, it may well be supposed, was made by pioneers who were poor as it regards property, and, of course, could not be very well provided with schools, meetings, and other social privileges. This was the case with the settlement at Pownallboro', now called Dresden.

Nearly an hundred years ago the Episcopalians of England sent Rev. Jacob Bailey, A. M., into that then wild and rude place, as a missionary. The book in question gives a biography of this somewhat singular but ardent and devoted man, derived from a journal which he kept, and also an interesting account of the condition of the people, the labors and trials of the missionary, the rise and progress of the settlement up to the time of the Revolution, when Mr. Bailey, who espoused the cause of England, was forced to leave in consequence of the violence of those who espoused the independence of the Colonies.

It looks strange to us that in doing this the friends of independence should make war upon this or that sect of religion, as they seemed to do in this instance, and that the church and the parsonage should be suffered to become desolate and a ruin. If some Episcopalians were in favor of England, there were others of the same Church equally strong in favor of the freedom of the Colonies. If we mistake not, one George Washington was of this faith, and every one will allow that his labors were of peculiar value to the American cause.

We shall probably give some extracts from this work hereafter, but must close this brief notice now, by recommending that every Kennebecer procure the book and read it.

NEW RAZOR STROP AND HONE.

He who hath a razor likes to have it sharp, and although the razor strop man has traversed almost the whole Union, and deals out his wits and straps profusely, there are "a few more" chances left for others. Messrs. Ordway and Tilton of Cambridgeport, Mass., are now manufacturing a capital article of the kind, being a strop and hone combined.

This invention is based upon the principle of having two of the sides in a convex form, thus presenting the segment of a circle exactly like the segment of a grindstone, on which the razor rests when first ground to an edge. The peculiar advantage of this, consists in its fitting the convexity of the razor, thereby bringing it down to a wide, even, and thin level edge. A little experience and practice will enable any one by using this, to bring the dullest razor into first rate order, and furnish it with the keenest edge. We have tried it, and find no invention in the strop line equal to it.

ESCAPE OF A PATIENT. One Samuel M. Whelpley, a patient in the Insane Hospital in this city, but calling himself by the name of Edgar Maurice, recently made his escape from that institution, and obtained a horse and wagon of Mr. Sawyer of the Cushman House, representing that he was in pursuit of a patient who had just escaped from the Hospital. He then left, and has since not been heard from. The following letter which we copy from the Age, has been received by Dr. Harlow. It is a little the coolest thing we have seen lately.

5 o'clock. I am somewhat in a hurry, so you must excuse any informalities of address, &c. I find that swimming a river in November in this climate, is no envious job. Thank you, dear doctor, for the remarkable care with which you had me secured last night. I was really afraid something might have happened to me. I had not been so snugly enveloped. If you happen to see or hear anything concerning that key person inform me by return of mail. I got one this morning that answered as well. I am writing in a fellow's shop, and he is so damned surly, and I am so completely chilled, that I must close. To all inquiring friends please quote those admirable lines from Harper's Magazine:

"It is any body's business
What another's business is."

If you wish to know concerning my *hegira*, I have not time to write the particulars, but can say with warlike Richmond—"Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment."

God bless you and yours, Doctor, and farewell.
E. MAURICE.

EDUCATIONAL. We were not able to attend the convention of the Friends of Education, held in this city on the 9th inst. We are informed that they proceeded to organize a Society, to be called the "Maine Educational Association." The following gentlemen were chosen officers: Prof. Champin of Waterville, President; Messrs. Lyford of Portland, Samuel F. Dyke of Bath, Henry K. Baker of Hallowell, Vice Presidents; E. P. Weston of Gorham, Corresponding Secretary; A. B. Wiggins of Bath, Recording Secretary.

We are glad that this movement has been made. This is now the only organization in the State, aside from your schools and seminaries, which has for its object the encouragement and direction of education. Our legislature did no good when they demolished our "Board of Education."

THANKSGIVING IN MAINE. Many of the Sons and Daughters of Maine, resident in Boston, visited their native State last week to spend Thanksgiving. The Boston and Maine, Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and Androscoggin and Kennebec roads did a brisk business all the week. On Friday, all who desired it, were treated to a sleigh ride, snow having fallen to the depth of several inches the previous night, expressly for the occasion. That is the way they do things down in Maine. [See.]

Yes, Sir—and after they had all had a ride, the snow melted, and we have had a drizzle rain like an April thaw. We saw a couple of frogs in a pool yesterday. Apparently doubting whether they ought to leap or not—being in doubt whether they had leapt through the winter or merely had a nap.

LAW DECISIONS.

REPORTED FOR THE FARMER.

LINCOLN CO.—BRANCH versus FOSSETT & Co. Generally, the notice for calling a town meeting is to be given by posting a copy of the selectmen's warrant "in some public and conspicuous place" in the town.

An officer's return showing that he posted the notice in a "public" place, without saying in a "public and conspicuous" place, is insufficient.

At a meeting, thus insufficiently called, no officer can be legally chosen.

A person elected at such a meeting, though sworn into his office, can draw from such an election, no justification for the acts done under color of the office.

Where one, justifying as a town officer, has read the record of his election at a meeting of the town, it is competent for the other party to show the illegality of the election, by reading from the record a copy of the officer's return upon the selectmen's warrant ordering the meeting to be called.

Ruggles and Gould for plfs.; M. H. Smith for dft.

LINCOLN CO.—SHAWWAY & Co. versus REED & Co. The giving of a negotiable note for a simple contract debt, raises a presumption of payment.

That presumption may be overcome by testimony.

Of the evidence with the Court, sitting as a jury, will be deemed sufficient to overcome that presumption.

Paine for plfs.; Tallman for dfts.

CUMBERLAND CO.—MASON, Administrator, vs. TALLMAN. There are cases, in which a party may, by his own affidavit, show to the Court that a paper has been lost, in order to the introduction of secondary evidence to prove its contents.

In no case, however, is such an affidavit receivable as evidence, of any fact for the consideration of the jury.

When a question, made by one party, has been but partly answered by the witness, the residue of the answer may be elicited on enquiries by the other party.

An inference founded upon hearsay is more admissible in evidence than a fact obtained in like manner would be.

Shepley and Dana for plfs.; W. P. Fessenden and Barnes for dft.

SOMERSET CO.—ATKINSON & Co. vs. CHOCKER & Co. Upon motion to accept an award of referees, the onus is upon the opposing party to impeach it.

An award, which had been recommended for correction in form only, may be returned in a new draft or in the original draft with the corrections.

The presumption in such a case is, that the referees conformed to the direction of the Court. In the absence of evidence to impeach the award so returned, it will be accepted.

Paine and Foster for plfs.; Abbot for dfts.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. Fowler & Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York, have issued a work bearing the above title, which they propose to issue quarterly. It is edited by R. T. Trull, M. D., and is to be devoted to the advocacy of the hydropathic system of practice in the cure of diseases.

The propagators of all new systems begin by endeavoring to prove all others, who attempt to do the same thing in a different way, to be wrong in theory and in practice. The Hydropathist follows the same course, and pronounces all those who use drugs in the cure of diseases, whether allopathic, homoeopathic, Thompsonian, or eclectic, to be totally and radically wrong, and that the use of pure cold water, in the various ways and forms prescribed by their science, is the only true mode of treating diseases.

The work in question is an octavo of 192 pages, and has enlisted a great array of talent, as well as experience, from among the hydropathists, as its contributors, and certainly develops much valuable information in physiology and hygiene, or the principles of health. The matter is to be arranged under the heads of 1—Essays; 2—Reports; 3—Criticism; 4—Reviews; 5—Records; each number to contain not less than 140 pages, at two dollars per year.

THE IRON RULE; or, Tyranny in the Household—by T. S. Arthur. T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has just published a story—noble would call it—bearing the above title. We have become so well acquainted with T. S. Arthur's writings, that we are always ready to vouch for an excellent moral being conveyed in anything of the kind that has his name attached to it as author, even before we read it. All his writings are interesting. Based upon the every day occurrences of life, they are simple, natural, and full of valuable instruction to all, leading the reader to love virtue and hate vice, and make him wiser and better for the perusal. Twenty-five cents will procure this for you, and if you can spare the money, it will be well spent in the purchase.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. The second series of this really valuable publication continues with undiminished interest. Among the contents of the last number we notice the following articles: "Church Parties," "Fern Leaves," "The Eastern Question," and several sips of Punch, allowable even in these temperance times. The selections are made with much judgment and good taste from the best publications of the day, both American and foreign. The publishers announce that they shall hereafter give a steel plate with each number, commencing with the new year. We give the publishers our best wishes for their success, for they abundantly deserve it.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. We have received the first number of a new publication with the above title. It is published monthly by Alfred E. Beach, at fifty cents per annum, and contains thirty-two pages of reading matter, profusely illustrated by engravings of new inventions, agricultural implements, and other matters of interest. From the sample we judge it will prove a very useful addition to the farmer's table, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. Address Alfred E. Beach, 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. Graham's Magazine for December, the closing number of the year, is a capital one. The two leading engravings are excellent, and the articles contributed convey much instruction as well as amusement. Graham has sold the publication interest of this work to Richard H. Lee, the continuing Editor, and he promises, by this arrangement, "to make Graham fifty per cent. better than it has ever been."

INFORMATION WANTED. Mr. A. S. Jordan, of South St. George, advertises in the Rockland Gazette for a boy named Albert Jordan, about fourteen years of age, sandy complexion, and lame in the right leg, who left South St. George in March, 1853, on board schooner Naomi, Capt. Hart, of Rockland, Me. Any information will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

LIVERM. Lecture this, Tuesday, evening, by Rev. Mr. Stone, of Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS CONTINUED—No. 3.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

VASSAL, KENT—Having in a former number, very briefly spoken of the rights of property, omitting for the present to enlarge on the presumptive proof of property, and the justice of the law of the right of possession, I shall now (as I have promised,) speak of the rights and duties of jurors, their obligations and powers, and authority, and the trial by jury, as defined in the Magna Charta.

In treating of this subject, I shall draw largely on the writings of others, especially on an Essay on the Trial by Jury, by Lyander Spooner, Counsellor at Law in Boston—a work recently published, and one that should be read by every freeman in this country; the author seems to be a profound lawyer, and a very close reasoner, and his conclusions are not to be avoided.

That the trial by jury is all that has been claimed by the history and the language of the Great Charter of the English Liberties, to which we are to look for a true definition of the trial by jury, and of which the guaranty for that trial is vital, and memorable part.

In order to judge of the object and meaning of that chapter of the Magna Charta, which secures the trial by jury, it is to be borne in mind, that at the time of Magna Charta, the King was constitutionally the entire government, the sole legislative, judicial, and executive power of the Nation. The executive judicial officers were merely his servants, appointed by him, and removed at his pleasure; in addition to this, the King himself often sat in his Court, which always attended his person; he there heard causes, and pronounced judgment; and it is not to be imagined that a decision could be obtained contrary to his inclination or opinion.

The parliament too, so far as there was a parliament, was a mere Council of the King; it assembled only at the pleasure of the King, and sat only during his will; parliament, too, when assembled, consisted only of bishops, barons, and other great men of the kingdom, unless the King chose to invite others, there was no House of Commons at that time, and the people had no right to be heard, unless as petitioners.

Even when laws were made at the time of a parliament, they were made in the name of the king alone, and the style of enactment generally was: "the king wills and commands;" and there seems to have been no limitation to the king's power, but simply the Common Law, usually called the law of the land, which he was bound by oath to maintain, (which oath had about as much practical value as similar oaths have always had.) This law of the land seems not to have been regarded at all by many of the kings, except so far as they found convenient to do so, or were constrained to observe it by the fear of arousing resistance. But as all people are slow in making resistance, oppression and usurpation often reached a great height, and in the case of John, they had become so intolerable as to enlist the nation almost universally against him, and he was reduced to the necessity of complying with any terms the barons saw fit to dictate to him.

It was under these circumstances that the great charter of English liberties was granted. The barons sustained by the common people having their king in their power, compelled him at the price of his throne, to pledge himself that he would punish no freeman for violation of any of his laws, without the consent of the peers, that is the equals of the accused. Thus the origin of the trial by jury, which was the only real barrier interposed by the people between themselves, and absolute despotism.

The question here arises whether the barons and people intended that those peers, (the jury,) should be mere puppets in the hands of the king, exercising no opinion of their own, as to the intrinsic merits of the accusations they should try, or the justice of the laws they should be called upon to enforce? Did those barons when they had their tyrant at their feet, give back to him his throne with full power to enact any laws he might please, reserving only to a jury, "the country," the contemptible and servile privilege of ascertaining, (under the dictation of the king or his judges as to the laws of evidence,) the simple fact whether those laws had been transgressed? Was this the only restraint which they had all power in their hands, they placed upon the tyranny of a king, whose oppression they had risen in arms to resist. Was it to obtain such a charter, that the whole nation had acted as one man against their king? Was it on such a charter that they intended to rely for all future time, for the security of their liberties? No; they were engaged in no such senseless work as that; on the contrary, when they required him to renounce, forever, the power to punish any freeman unless by the consent of his peers, they intended those peers should judge of and try the whole case on its merits, independently of all arbitrary legislation or judicial authority, on the part of the king. In this way they took the liberties of each individual, and thus the liberties of the whole people, entirely out of the hands of the king, and out of the power of his laws, and placed them in the keeping of the people themselves; and this it was that made the trial by jury the palladium of their liberties.

This charter which was granted in 1215, in its most essential features, and without any abatement as to the trial by jury, has since been confirmed more than thirty times, and the people of England have always had a traditional idea, that it was of some value as a guaranty against oppression. Yet that idea has been an entire delusion, unless the jury have had the right to judge of the justice of the laws they were called upon to enforce.

For more than 600 years—that is, since the magna charta, there has been no clearer principle of English or American Constitutional Law, than that, in criminal cases, it is not only the right and duty of jurors to judge what are the facts—what is the law, and what was the moral intent of the accused, but that it is also their right, and their primary and paramount duty, to judge of the justice of the law, and to hold all laws invalid that are unjust or oppressive, and all persons guiltless in violating or resisting the execution of such laws. Unless such be the right and duty of jurors, it is plain that instead of jurors being a "palladium of liberty," a barrier against the tyranny and oppression of the government, they are really mere tools in its hands, for carrying into execution any injustice or oppression it may desire to have executed. But for their right to judge of the law and the justice of the law, jurors would be no protection to an accused person even as to matters of fact; for if the government can dictate to a jury any law whatever, in a criminal case, it can certainly dictate to them the law of evidence; in that it can dictate what evidence is admissible, and what inadmissible, and also what force or weight is to be given to the evidence admitted.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Courier that an Irishman named McLaughlin, was killed at Oldtown, on Thanksgiving day. He was amusing himself by looking at the logs as they passed through the sluice, when one of them meeting with an obstruction, was forced upon an end and struck McLaughlin, causing his death.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Barber's Strike. The hair dressers of Portland adopted a new tariff of prices, commencing on Thanksgiving day. Shave 10 cents, cutting hair 15, curling 25. In the proceedings of a meeting, occupying nearly a column of the Argus, is the following effort of the muses:

Then fix our scale of prices,
And let the tidings roll,
Till due return for labor
Shall spread from pole to pole.

Sickness among Russian Troops. Accounts from Bucharest speak of the frightful mortality of the Russian troops from typhus fever. The houses used as hospitals are being constantly changed in a fever to mitigate the infection, which about 10 per cent. fall victims. This has always been the scourge of an invading Russian army in Turkey, and may be traced to the bad clothing and food of those wretched troops, joined to the fatigue they are so ill able to support, with, perhaps, the change of climate.

Victims of the Yellow Fever. A member of the Howard Association, says the New Orleans Courier of the 31st, who has lived here for more than forty years, whose business has made him acquainted with nearly all our citizens, informed us that of the eight thousand persons that died this summer, he was personally acquainted with but eight. With but a very few exceptions, the victims were not natives of Louisiana, or even of the southern States, but nearly all of them, more than nineteen twentieths, were either young men from the more northern States or from foreign countries.

Singular Fx. An old lady who died some years since in Weymouth, Mass., at the age of 93, is said never to have stirred beyond the town limits. Her ideas of the world around her must have been singularly vague and undefined—something like those entertained by the Chinese, who in their maps represent China as comprising three fourths of the habitable globe.

A Singular Meteorological Phenomenon occurred at the Delestrant, in Holland, recently. Several meteors of extraordinary size and beauty descended suddenly from the zenith, and bursting into the most brilliant fragments disappeared, some in a south-west and others in a north-west direction. Those in the former direction had the appearance of rockets as they gradually disappeared, those in the latter appeared more as confused masses of fire. A meteoric stone of large size fell at the feet of a man, and remained burning there nearly two minutes. It so frightened him that he was for a short time deprived of reason.

A New State. The London Chronicle announces the recovery of £1,800 from an English thief who robbed his employer, and fled to America; it states that he was followed to the United States by an English detective policeman, and traced to a "place called Geneva, in the State of Albany."

Another Catamount. The Dover (N. H.) Gazette, speaking of the cougar, panther, catamount, or something else, that was killed in Lee, a short time since, adds: "On Monday last the mate was killed in Lee by some persons, which is considered as conclusive evidence that they have a den in the woods somewhere in that neighborhood, and most probably, if it could be discovered, a numerous progeny would be brought to light."

Shocking Accident in Lowell. A young man, named Bartholomew Pearson, about 17 years old, at work in the Lowell Machine Shop, was so shockingly mangled by being caught by a belt and drawn over the main shafting, that he died in a few minutes.

A Cold Winter coming. The Canada muskrats are busily engaged in fortifying their houses against the attacks of frost. This betokened—so says the Montreal Herald—a very severe winter.

Murder by an insane man. A German lunatic, who was a pauper in the Perry County (Pa.) Almshouse, was sent to the forest with two Irishmen, to cut wood, on the 8th inst., and a short time after they had commenced work, without any provocation whatever, he buried his axe in the body of one of the Irishmen, killing him instantly. He then calmly wiped the blood from his axe and walked home.

Important Grant. The Government of Mexico has granted an important patent act to F. H. Southworth, Esq., in regard to the fisheries on the Mexican coast. Mr. S., under an old law, has secured the sole privilege of catching and curing fish, packing and shipping oysters &c., of which there are immense numbers all along the Mexican coast.

Counterfeit Quarters. The new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of the counterfeiters are in circulation.

News by the bushel. During the quarter ending 30th September, 1853, four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine bags of newspapers were received at the Chicago Post Office, and five thousand eight hundred and sixty bags were sent away. These bags will contain about three bushels each.

Millism. The Miller doctrine is spreading in Maine. There are thousands who believe the world will be burnt up next Spring. So says an exchange. Wonder where they got their information?

New York City Evening Schools. There are twenty-three public evening schools in the city of New York—attended by over 4000 scholars during the year. Among the pupils were 420 clerks, 256 carpenters, 193 errand boys, 125 domestics, 125 book-folders, 127 flower-makers, 113 milliners, 147 tailors, 90 vest-makers. Of the 4000 pupils none were under fourteen years of age; and it is stated that many of them are adults, who commence with the alphabet.

Some Encouragement. Of 492 females married in the city of New York during the month of July last, 205 appear by the reports to have been over 30 years of age. The returns for August, however, are not by any means so favorable to old maids;—more than eight-ninths of the brides having been under thirty.

Where they went to. Of the seven \$200 premiums awarded at the Springfield Horse Exhibition, Vermont took five and "the rest of mankind" only two.

A Good Accident. While the City Marshal of Bangor, Me., was engaged in destroying a quantity of liquor that had been seized, some one in the crowd inquired, "Why was not this sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?" A voice from the distance replied, "The poor have had enough of it; let it go!"

A Woman Arraigned for Horse Stealing. The Grand Jurors of the County Court at Bangor, Me., were arraigned before the County Court of Bangor, Me., before last, upon the charge of horse stealing, and that the Court sent her on for trial at the Circuit Court. It is added, further, that the Court very ungraciously refused to admit the woman to bail, because it had no law to do so.

Famine in China. To the horrors of a civil war now devastating China, have been added those of a terrible famine which prevails in some provinces. The Imperial Pekin Gazette, a paper which in this case would rather conceal than exaggerate the truth, states that in the province of Shantung the corpses literally strew the field.

The Turkish and Egyptian Fleets.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

The reports in regard to the strength of the Turkish navy, show that it is very far from insignificant. It consists of 22 ships and 8 steamers, manned with upwards of 11,000 men, and over 1100 guns. The ships are said to be well found both in arms and equipments. There is a reserve on shore of 17,000 to supply vacancies. The Egyptian fleet in the Bosphorus number 11 ships and 1 steamer, carrying upwards of 600 guns and manned by nearly 6000 men.

Taking Care of the Baby. Last week a fire occurred at Homer, Courland county, in a building occupied by eight or ten Irish families. During the excitement, one of those crazy hussy bodies who always attend fires, and do more harm than good, caught up an infant and threw it out of the window of the second story. Luckily, a gentleman below saw it coming, and succeeded in catching it in his arms, thus barely saving it from certain death.

Waterpots in the West. The Wayne Democrat says that several waterpots have recently made their appearance upon Lake Ontario. One of them, which was about thirty feet in diameter, was precipitated against the bluffs at Soudas point, causing so great a commotion, that large quantities of logs and lumber were torn from their moorings and swept far out into the lake. A portion of the pier of the lighthouse was also swept away and considerable damage done to the building.

Washington Monument. The Washington Monument has reached a height of 146 feet, to which it is hoped four more will be added before the weather shall be so cold as to require suspension of the operations for the season. The number of hands at present employed, including watchmen, is about fifty.

FRESHET ON THE PENOBSCOT. The rain of the 13th inst., which caused something of a rise here, we see by the Bangor papers was quite heavy in that region, and caused a destructive freshet on the Penobscot. The Whig of the 15th inst., has the following:—

On Monday evening last, a teamster while attempting to pass a portion of the road in Kenduskeag, was killed by the rise of the waters in Kenduskeag stream, was drowned, together with one of the horses. His name was Day and his home was Dover.

A portion of Higgins' dam in Kenduskeag, was carried away on Monday by the freshet, so that a large quantity of lumber, which had been stored there, was carried away. The stream is higher than it has been for twenty years past, but at present no further damage is feared. Penobscot river was thickly flooded with drift logs, occasioned by the breaking of the dam at Ansonia, but so far the mill and dams all stand securely and in a very short time the water will subside.

Great damage has been done by the rains to roads, culverts and bridges throughout the county, which it will be difficult to repair until another year.

At Unity there was a great overflow of the roads, and one of the hostlers in charge of Mr. Shaw's stage horses, while endeavoring to guide a horse over the road, became entangled in a hole, and was drowned.

GREAT FRESHET IN CONNECTICUT. The papers of the past week have given the particulars of a great freshet in Connecticut and the western part of Massachusetts. The Worcester Transcript says:—

"The freshet in the Naugatuck Valley, in Connecticut, and in Western Massachusetts, this week, has proved very disastrous. Several buildings have been flooded down the Housatonic River, numerous bridges have been swept away on that and on adjacent streams, and several lives have been lost. The bodies of two of the persons who with others were washed away with the bridge at Ansonia, have been found near Derby, Ct. They were recognized as the bodies of Miss Bartholomew and a Mr. Allen, who was in company with her on the bridge. When found they were locked in each other's arms. In many instances, it was necessary to rescue families from the upper portions of their houses, by means of rafts. A large number of farmers lose their hay, grain and stock. Mills, dams and lumber of great value have also been carried off. One Company, the Derby (Ct.) Building Co., lost from \$20,000 to \$40,000 worth of lumber. The Connecticut River has also been very much swollen, and serious losses have been sustained by the destruction of bridges and mill property upon some of its tributaries, particularly in Franklin County."

NEWSPAPERS IN MAINE. In an interesting article in the Portland "State of Maine" we find the following facts which will be of interest to our readers, as showing the progress of the newspaper press in this State:—

The first newspaper established in Maine was the "Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advocate," the first number of which was issued in this town, Saturday, January 1, 1785. It was published once a week by Benjamin Titcomb & Thomas B. Wait, on a demi sheet. This lived but a short while.

At the commencement of the last half century, in January, 1801, there were only five papers published within the limits of Maine, all of which were weeklies. Their names were, The Portland Gazette, Eastern Herald, and Ogdensburg Journal, published at Portland; The Kennebec Intelligencer, at Hallowell; and the Castine Journal, at Castine. In 1816 the number had increased only to six—one being added in Hallowell, one in Bangor, and the Castine Journal discontinued.

Today there are fifty-two papers of various sizes in full operation—of these forty-four are weeklies, six dailies, one tri-weekly, and one monthly. They are distributed as follows:—In York county, 3; Cumberland, 3; Oxford, 2; Kennebec, 3; Lincoln, 9; Waldo, 2; Penobscot, 4; Franklin, 1; Piscataquis, 2; Somerset, 3; Hancock, 2; and Washington, 4.

NEW PATENTS. The list of patents is swelled by the following for the week ending Nov. 15:—

Erasmus B. Bigelow of Boston, Mass., for improvement in looms for weaving fine fabrics. Joseph D. Ellis of Leicester, Mass., for machines for dressing staves. Leonard Gilson of Brighton, Mass., for machine for dressing circular staves. William Henry Muntz of Norton, Mass., for improved paddle-wheel. Timothy Randlett of Enfield, N. H., for improvement in mop-heads. John St. James M. and Hosea Q. Thompson of Holderness, N. H., for improved machines for trimming soles of boots and shoes. William Townshend of Hingham, Mass., for improvement in looms. Jonathan E. Warner of Boston, Mass., for machine for finishing the ends of staves. Jonathan White of Antrim, N. H., for improvement in unting shod blades to handle straps.

SAD ACCIDENT. We learn from the Machias Union, that Mr. Gorham Royal, a tanner for some years past, in the employ of Mr. Bradford, of Lee, was missed a few mornings since from his work, and upon search being made, his lifeless body was discovered in a tan vat, where it was supposed he had fallen, while engaged in his avocation of tanner. He leaves no family.

A MODEL PROCLAMATION. The Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Farwell of Wisconsin, the shortest on record, directed of the "great seal," and the official name, reads as follows:—"It is hereby recommended that Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, be observed in the State as a day of Thanksgiving."

QUITE A MOVE. Our contemporary of the Germantown Telegraph locates Gen. Marshall, whose crop of corn, (102 bushels to an acre,) we noticed a few weeks since, in "China N. Y." Not quite, Bro. Press. We have not moved Down East to New York yet. The "China" in question is in Maine.

THE NIAGARA BRIDGE.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

We learn from the N. Y. Evening Post that this great work, which is to unite the United States and Canada by a railroad, is rapidly progressing, under the auspices of engineer John A. Roebling, and will probably be completed as early as June next. The bridge will be 2000 feet in length, and hung by wire ropes, five feet apart, to four huge wire cables, stretching from towers, 60 feet in height, two of which are erected on each shore. It will consist of two parts—a covered one for common travel, and above that, on its roof, an open track for the railroad, each part being supported by two of the cables. Behind each tower there are sunk two shafts in the solid rock, to the depth of 25 feet. At the bottom of each shaft, which is enlarged for the purpose, is placed a heavy iron plate six feet square, to which an immense chain is fastened. These chains pass up the shaft, being built around with solid masonry and cement on the surface, and then passing over the lower connect with the wire cables which support the bridge. In this way a vertical pressure is secured upon the towers, which, being 15 feet square at the bottom and 8 feet at the top, and constructed of solid stone, are abundantly capable of supporting such a weight. The cables are to be 34 inches in diameter, each formed of 3800 strands of wire. These strands will first be repeatedly dipped in boiling oil and dried, and when a sufficient coating for the protection of the metal from moisture in this form, will be ready for use. After they are fairly stretched across the river, the wires of each cable will be tightly wound round with smaller wire. The suspension bridge at Lewiston is 1040 feet in length, and is the largest in the world. The one, though 240 feet shorter, will be far more wonderful work. Its cost will probably exceed \$250,000.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER BY A WILD ELEPHANT. The following is from the Bangor Herald: It is with deep regret that we have to announce the violent and truly melancholy death of Lieut. D. O. Wedderburn, of the 37th Grenadiers, which occurred near Tippecanoe, on the Nollagharries, on the 21st inst. The unfortunate gentleman was on a shooting expedition, and whilst at breakfast on the above date, some natives arrived and informed him that they could lead him to an elephant not far off. He set out with them immediately, and the animal was soon discovered on a plain near Wedderburn, says our informant, was armed with a rifle, and having expended upwards of twenty shots without bagging his game, attempted to near the elephant, when it turned upon him, charged, seized him by its trunk, trampled him under foot, gored him fearfully with its tusks, and leaving the unlucky sportsman a corpse, disappeared in the jungle. This sad affair is a warning to all inexperienced sportsmen who venture to attack an elephant single-handed, for if the game shows much chance of success, against him. It is no easy matter, as we happen to know by experience, to bring down an elephant whilst charging.

THE CHEROKEES. The annual message of John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, contains the following passage respecting the Territory of Nebraska:—"You will have learned through the public prints that there was a bill before Congress to establish a new territory to be called the Territory of Nebraska; and although that bill failed to become a law, yet the recollections of the events

